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QUERIES  
... AND ...  
REPLIES.

TERSE INFORMATION

ABOUT

QUEENSLAND

The Queen State  
OF

The Australian Commonwealth.  
AREA, 429,120,000 ACRES.

Compiled and Issued by the  
INTELLIGENCE & TOURIST BUREAU,  
Corner of QUEEN and  
GEORGE STREETS  
BRISBANE.

FIFTH EDITION, 1913.

ANTHONY JAMES CUMMING, GOVT. PRINTER.]







# **QUEENSLAND**

919 at 3  
THE RICH BUT . .  
SPARSELY . . . .  
PEOPLED COUNTRY

## ***A Paradise for Willing Workers.***

### **Classes who should come to Queensland**

Farmers.

Agricultural Labourers.

Men accustomed to Live Stock.

Miners.

Domestic Servants.

Men, with small capital, accustomed to outdoor life.

Men, without capital, not afraid of hard work.

Young men, without experience, who are willing to  
take employment whilst they learn the methods  
of work in Queensland.

Any steady energetic individual from the above classes  
should have no difficulty in earning a good livelihood and in  
making a comfortable home in Queensland.

Compiled and Issued by the

**Intelligence and Tourist Bureau,**

**Corner of Queen and George Streets,**

**Brisbane, Queensland, Australia.**







# — QUEENSLAND —

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## The Rich but Sparsely Peopled Country.

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### RATES OF WAGES IN QUEENSLAND.

#### Ordinary Farm Labourers.

15s. to 27s. 6d. per week with board and lodging.

#### Ploughmen.

20s. to 30s. per week with board and lodging.

#### Harvest Hands (Wheat).

5s. to 6s. per day with board and lodging.

#### Ordinary General Labourers.

7s. to 8s. 6d. per day.

#### Navvies.

7s. 6d. to 10s. per day.

#### Dairy Hands—Men.

15s. to 25s. per week with board and lodging.

#### Dairy Hands—Boys.

8s. to 20s. per week with board and lodging.

#### Cane-cutters.

6s. per day with board and lodging, or 5s. to 7s. per ton. In some cases as high as 11s. 6d. per ton is paid.

#### Cane Farm Chippers.

36s. per week with board and lodging, or 8s. per day without board and lodging.



**Boiler Attendants and Engine-drivers.**

8s. 8d. to 12s. 6d. per day.

**Fitters and Engineers.**

11s. to 13s. 6d. per day.

**Carpenters and Joiners.**

12s. to 13s. 6d. per day.

**Cabinet-makers.**

11s. to 13s. 4d. per day.

**Bricklayers.**

12s. to 14s. per day.

**Wheelwrights.**

9s. 4d. to 13s. per day.

**Blacksmiths (General).**

9s. 4d. to 15s. per day.

**Blacksmiths (Engineering).**

10s. to 13s. per day.

**Plumbers.**

11s. to 13s. per day.

**Tinsmiths.**

9s. to 11s. per day.

**Axemen.**

20s. to 30s. per week with board and lodging,  
and 6s. to 8s. per day.

**Sawmill Hands.**

8s. to 12s. 4d. per day.

**Married Couples.**

(Man, farm; Wife, cook) £60 to £100 per annum with board and lodging. On sheep and cattle stations married couples are provided with a furnished cottage, rations, and other perquisites to the value of about £3 per week in addition to their wages.



**Stockmen and Boundary Riders.**

From 20s. to 35s. per week and found. Where married men are employed on sheep and cattle stations, they are allowed, in addition to their wages, a furnished house, rations, and other perquisites to the value of about £3 per week. Single men similarly employed get, besides their wages, board and lodging and other perquisites equivalent to what it would cost them for board and lodging in the township.

**Useful Lads.**

7s. to 15s. per week with board and lodging.

**Grooms.**

15s. to 25s. per week with board and lodging.

**Female Domestics**

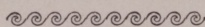
8s. to 25s. per week with board and lodging.

**Cooks (Male and Female).**

20s. to 40s. per week with board and lodging.

**Gardeners.**

6s. to 8s. per day and one meal.

**FACTS WORTH KNOWING.****Where is Queensland?**

The State of Queensland is situated in the north-east of the island-continent of Australia, between latitude 29 deg. and 10 deg. south; longitude 153½ and 138 deg. east.

**What is Queensland?**

The richest State of the Commonwealth of Australia, with an area of 429,120,000 acres, nearly 3,000 miles of coast line, and the healthiest climate in the world.



**How to get to Queensland.**

By any of the great steamship company's boats that call at Brisbane (the capital), or by any vessel sailing for Australian ports.

**Where to get Particulars re Passages.**

At the Queensland Agent-General's Office, Marble Hall, 409 and 410 Strand, London, W.C., and Immigration Dépôt, Kangaroo Point, Brisbane.

**Free Passages.**

These are granted from the United Kingdom to any port of Queensland to agricultural labourers introduced under contract.

**Conditions of Free Passages.**

The employer must pay a fee of £7 for each labourer introduced, provide him with suitable accommodation, and guarantee him a year's work at wages approved by the Government.

**Approved Immigrants.**

Approved immigrants can obtain a passage to any port in Queensland at the following rates:— Males, 12 years and upwards, £7; females, 12 years and upwards, £3 10s.; immigrants' children (1 year and under 12 years), £1 10s.; female domestic servants (under 35 years), £2; infants (under 1 year), free. Maximum age: Males, married women, and widows, 45 years; single women, 35 years.

**On What Conditions?**

The sum of £20 must be deposited with the Agent-General, in addition to the prescribed fees. This sum is refunded to the immigrant on arrival. Passages may be granted to female domestic servants on the payment of the fee of £2, no deposit of £20



being required. In the case of families applying for passages as assisted immigrants, one deposit only covers the whole family.

### **A Cheap Sea Trip.**

14,000 miles for £7 (males), £3 10s. (females), £1 10s. (for immigrants' children, 1 and under 12 years of age), and female domestic servants, under 35 years, £2, respectively.

### **Nominated Immigrants.**

Residents of Queensland with a qualification of at least six months' permanent residence therein can obtain passages for their friends and relatives in *Great Britain and Europe only* as follows:—

### **The Cheapest Ocean Trip in the World.**

Males, 12 to 45 years, £7; females (married or widows), up to 45 years, £3 10s.; female domestic servants, under 35 years, £2; immigrants' children, 1 and under 12 years, £1 10s.

### **What Queensland Offers.**

An easy living to any industrious man or woman in the healthiest climate in the world.

### **What Queensland Wants.**

Thousands of able-bodied men and women to fill up her empty spaces and develop her resources.

### **Employment.**

Agricultural labourers and domestic servants are in great demand at good rates of wages. (*See wages list at pages 3 to 5.*)

### **Where to get Information in England.**

At the office of the Agent-General, Marble Hall, 409 and 410 Strand, London, W.C.



**What Population could Queensland Carry?**

Queensland could easily carry a population of 50,000,000. At present she has only 636,425 people.

**Where to get Advice about Work on Arrival.**

At the Government Labour Bureau, Edward street, Brisbane, or any of its branches throughout the State.

**Where to get Information of Lands Available.**

At the Land Settlement Inquiry Office, Lands Department, Executive Buildings, George street, Brisbane, or any local Government Land Agent throughout the State.

**Where to get Information re Crops, Soils, etc.**

At the Agricultural Department, William street, Brisbane.

**Where to get Information about any Part of the Country, Travelling, and Rate of Living.**

At the Government Intelligence and Tourist Bureau, corner of Queen and George streets, Brisbane.

**Tourist Trips.**

All information *re* tourists' trips—especially the Great Northern coastal trip and magnificent scenery—can be obtained at the Government Intelligence and Tourist Bureau.

**What can Queensland Produce?**

With her immense area and variety of soils and climates Queensland can produce every crop that is found in the markets of the world, from barley to cocoa. Her mineral wealth is very great and scarcely tapped.



**Crops.**

Sugarcane, wheat, oats, barley, rye, maize, lucerne, rape, cotton, tobacco (cigar and pipe), coffee, potatoes, fibres, rubber, ramie, pumpkins, sisal hemp, mangolds, sorghums, millet, rice, turnips, cowpea, canary seed, cassava, peanuts, arrowroot, and others.

**Fruits.**

Grapes, pineapples, bananas, oranges, lemons, mangoes, apples, pears, peaches, plums, apricots, cherries, figs, nectarines, quinces, strawberries, persimmons, passion fruit, almonds, blackberries, rosellas, custard apples, papaws, cocoanuts, Cape gooseberries, melons, guavas, loquats, and others.

**Vegetables.**

Cabbages, cauliflowers, cucumbers, tomatoes, potatoes (English and sweet), lettuce, cress, mustard, turnips, carrots, parsnips, beetroot, asparagus, borecole, leeks, rhubarb, beans, chicory, squashes, onions, capsicums, eschalots, peas, seakale, salsify, yams, artichokes, choko, chillies, celery, and others, including herbs of all sorts.

**Products.**

Wool, leather, hides and skins, tallow, frozen meat, pork, sugar, molasses, malt, butter, cheese, flour, bran, pollard, cornflour, wine, condensed milk, jams and preserved fruits, manufactured timber, biscuits, confectionery, clothing of all kinds, mineral and aerated waters, &c.

**Minerals.**

Gold, silver, copper, lead, tin, iron, coal, wolfram, bitumen, antimony, manganese, bismuth, molybdenite, limestone, ironstone, scheelite, graphite, &c.

**Gems.**

Opal, topaz, sapphires, rubies, diamonds, agates, emeralds, zircon, oriental chrysoberyl, olivines, rock crystal, tourmaline, cornelian, amethyst, spinel, pleonaste, pyrope, cairngorm, white and yellow jargoon, carbonado.



**What is the Area of Queensland?**

429,120,000 acres.

**What Area is under Cultivation?**

844,420 acres.

**Under Crop, 1912.**

Grain—Wheat	..	..	124,963	acres.
„ Barley	..	..	9,447	„
„ Maize	..	..	117,993	„
English Potatoes	..	..	8,822	„
Sweet Potatoes	..	..	2,583	„
Sugarcane	..	..	141,652	„
Hay	..	..	87,643	„

And various acreages in miscellaneous crops.

**Fruit.**

Both tropical, sub-tropical, and deciduous fruits do well. Thirty years ago out of every 100 cases of oranges imported into Queensland 95 came from New South Wales. Now the citrus fruit industry has grown to such an extent that Queensland does not import 5 per cent., but has become a big exporter to Southern centres.

**Pineapples.**

Pineapples grow all the year round in Queensland.

**Where are Fruits Principally Grown?**

Deciduous fruits principally at Stanthorpe. Bananas, oranges, mangoes, citrus fruits, tomatoes, &c., in the North. The Blackall Range and Cleveland have become great strawberry-producing districts. Pineapples, oranges, and citrus fruit (in large quantities), peaches, bananas, passion fruit, melons, custard apples, &c., in the South.



**Where are the Crops and Products Raised?**

Cereals, root crops, fodder plants, tobacco, cotton, English and sub-tropical fruits in the South. Sugarcane, bananas, coffee, tobacco, cotton, and tropical products in the North. Wool on the Darling Downs and the great grazing districts west of the Main Range.

**What is the Mean Annual Rainfall?**

It varies considerably. Along the Pacific slope it runs approximately from 48 inches at Brisbane to 150 inches in the Far North. West of the Great Dividing Range the rainfall diminishes from 30 inches to about 10 inches, according to the distance from the Main Range.

**What is the Climate Like?**

The climate of Queensland is the most perfect winter season in the world.

**But is not the Heat Great in Summer?**

Although there are occasional hot days, the summer season is not unpleasant. The mean summer temperatures are:—South Queensland, from 66.5 to 76.7; Central, 80.5; South-western, 80.8; North, 81.2; North-western, 84.3.

**Is it Healthy?**

The death-rate in Queensland in 1912 was only 10.96 per 1,000.

**But does the Climate Suit English and European People?**

Yes. They live to a great age in the genial atmosphere of Queensland.

**What Sort of People are already Settled in Queensland?**

Scotch, Irish, English, Welsh, Germans, Danes, Swedes, Russians, and other people of white nationalities. Germans and Danes make splendid colonists.



**Do People Often Return after Leaving Queensland?**

Yes. Men who go home with the intention of spending the rest of their lives in England are constantly returning to Queensland.

**What Openings are there in Queensland for the Investor?**

There are numerous avenues of investment in sheep and cattle stations, farming and dairying on a large scale, city and country properties, mines and timber, in the development of secondary industries, and in the growing of rubber.

**For the Man with Small Capital on Government Land?**

With £150 to £200 a man can start dairying in a small way, and gradually increase his herd and operations. A good deal, of course, depends on the man.

**Suppose he had £250 or £300?**

He could make an excellent start with that.

**Suppose he tried Fruit Growing?**

With about £100 he could make a start. He could grow vegetables and minor crops until his trees grew old enough to bear, which would be in about three years from planting.

**What could a Man do without Capital?**

He could work for a station-owner or farmer until he had made enough to pay his deposit on the land he eventually selects.

**Experienced Agricultural Labourers.**

There is a great demand for this class.

**Inexperienced Men.**

Inexperienced men should take some employment and learn the methods of work in Queensland before sinking their capital in land or stock.



**Domestic Servants.**

Domestic servants, especially cooks, are in urgent demand at high rates of wages.

**Where Can Government Land be Obtained?**

There are fifty-three Land Agents' Districts in Queensland, in all of which vacant Crown lands are still obtainable.

**Agricultural Farms.**

Agricultural farms vary from 10s. per acre upwards.

**At what Age can a Person Select Land?**

Over the age of 16 years.

**Can a Man with Little Capital acquire Land?**

Yes. If he pays the first deposit, the Crown may defer payment of the next three years' rent.

**When is this Payable?**

It is divided over the fifth to the thirteenth year with interest at 4 per cent. per annum.

**Can a Single Woman hold Government Land?**

Yes; with the exception of a homestead area, if she is over 16 years.

**Can She hold a Homestead Area?**

Yes; if she is over 21 years.

**What Land may Married Women hold from the Crown?**

She may hold any selection not subject to personal residence conditions.



### **What Land a Married Woman cannot select from the Crown.**

A married woman is not competent to select an agricultural homestead, a grazing homestead, free homestead, perpetual lease selection, agricultural farm, or prickly-pear selection, subject to the conditions of personal residence, unless she has obtained an order for judicial separation, or an order protecting her separate property.

### **Married Women's Property Act.**

Under "*The Married Women's Property Act, 1890*," she can hold any land, which she purchases absolutely, as if she were a man.

### **What are the Modes of Tenure?**

- (1) Agricultural selection — *i.e.*, agricultural farms, agricultural homesteads, perpetual lease selections, and free homesteads.
- (2) Grazing selections—*i.e.*, grazing farms and grazing homesteads.
- (3) Unconditional selections.
- (4) Prickly-pear selections.

### **Twenty Years' Purchase without Interest.**

Twenty years are allowed in which to pay for an agricultural farm. No interest is charged.

### **Annual Instalment.**

The annual instalment is 6d. in the £1—that is,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent., or 3d. per acre on 10s. land; 6d. per acre on £1 land; 1s. per acre on £2 land. The whole of this goes to principal.



**Completing the Purchase.**

At above rate, in twenty years the farm is half paid for, and during that time the farmer has had the use of the farm for much less than a fair rental. At the end of the twenty-first year, he is expected to pay the remaining half. Taking money as worth 5 per cent., this is equivalent to selling the land at half the proclaimed price.

**Deposit Money.**

On an agricultural farm, agricultural homestead, perpetual lease selection, grazing selection, and unconditional selection—one year's rent, and 1/5th of survey fee; on free homestead—fee of £1, and 1/5th of survey fee; on prickly-pear selection—full amount of survey fee.

**What is the Deposit on an Agricultural Farm of 160 Acres?**

£3 16s., taking the price of the land at 10s. per acre.

**When can such a Farm be made Freehold?**

In five years.

**Freehold Title.**

Queensland offers an unencumbered freehold title. The deeds for an agricultural farm may be obtained at any time after five years by paying the outstanding balance.

**Discount.**

If such balance is paid off before it is due, a discount of 2½ per cent. per annum is allowed.



**Conditions for Agricultural Farms.**

Maximum area, 2,560 acres (this, however, is allowed only in remote districts); price, from 10s. per acre upwards. The land must be fenced within five years, or other improvements effected equal in value to the cost of fencing. Five years' personal residence or occupation as the case may require; thereafter, until made freehold, the condition of occupation must be performed.

**Negotiable Leases.**

The lease may be obtained as soon as the improvements are completed, and can be mortgaged, or, with the permission of the Minister, the land may be subdivided, transferred, or sublet.

**Exceptions.**

Agricultural homesteads and free homesteads cannot be mortgaged. Agricultural selections and prickly-pear selections obtained under five years' residence priority cannot be mortgaged during the first five years.

**Agricultural Homesteads.**

The price for a homestead is 2s. 6d. per acre, the annual rent 3d. per acre, the terms ten years' personal residence, and the maximum area 320 acres.

**Agricultural Homestead Conditions.**

Land must be fenced within five years, or improvements made equal to value of such fence. When five years of residence have been performed and improvements effected, the selector may pay up the remaining rent, so as to make his total payments equal to 2s. 6d. per acre, and obtain deed of grant.



**Grazing Farms—Area.**

The total area held by one person must not exceed 60,000 acres, but when the area exceeds 20,000 acres the annual rental at the notified rental must not exceed £200.

**Grazing Farms—Rental, Term, Conditions, &c.**

Rental from nil per acre per annum. Term up to twenty-eight years. The holding must be continuously occupied by the selector or manager or agent. Within three years the land must be fenced. In cases where no rental is charged, the land is more or less infested with prickly pear or noxious weeds.

**Grazing Farms—Lease.**

As soon as the holding is fenced the lease is issued, which may be mortgaged or transferred, as stated in the case of agricultural farms.

**Group Residence.**

If it is proved to the satisfaction of the Commissioner that two or more selections, each of which is at a distance not exceeding five miles from each of the others, are held by members of one family, *bonâ fide* in their own separate interests, the Commissioner may issue a special license enabling the conditions of personal residence or the conditions of occupation required to be performed by them in respect of their selections to be performed by their residence on one of the selections which is itself held subject to the conditions of personal residence or conditions of occupation.



**Grazing Homesteads.**

Similar conditions to grazing farms, except that—

- (1) Selector must personally reside on the land for five years.
- (2) Before the expiration of five years from the commencement of the term, or the death of the original lessee, whichever first happens, the land cannot be assigned or transferred, but may be mortgaged with the consent of the Minister.

**Unconditional Selections.**

Up to 1,280 acres may be obtained under this tenure, at from 13s. 4d. per acre, payable in twenty annual instalments without interest. No other conditions.

**Purchase of an Unconditional Selection.**

A deed of grant may be obtained at any time on payment of the balance of the purchase price. Two and a-half per cent. per annum is allowed if the amount is paid before due.

**Prickly Pear Selections.**

Maximum area, 2,560 acres. This applies to land infested with prickly-pear. Term, fifteen years, with a peppercorn rental for the first period, and an annual rent during the second period equal to the amount of the purchasing price divided by the number of years in the second period.

**Conditions.**

The land must be absolutely cleared of pear during the first period as notified in the notification opening the land for selection, and kept clear during the second period.



**Freehold of Prickly Pear Selections.**

The freehold may be obtained at any time after the expiration of two years from the beginning of the second period by the payment of the balance of the purchase money, provided he has obtained a certificate from the Commissioner that the conditions have been fulfilled.

**Price of Prickly Pear Selections.**

The price varies according to the state of infestation from nil upwards, and in some cases where the land is badly infested a bonus is given. The purchasing price or bonus is stated in the opening notification.

**Pastoral Holdings.**

Pastoral holdings may be obtained on long leases, with practically no restriction as to area. Terms up to thirty years.

**Occupation Licenses.**

Large areas may be rented from the Government from year to year under an occupation license. No limitation to area.

**Group Settlement.**

Under special conditions families from the same community are allowed to settle in groups so as to permit of their retaining their social relations.

**Size of Groups.**

Groups of from six families to as many as seventy families have already been successfully formed.

**Inspection.**

It is a good plan for friends to club together to pay the expenses of one of their number to go to Queensland to find land for a "group" to accommodate them all.



**Can an Alien select Land in Queensland?**

Yes, provided he obtains a certificate to the effect that he can read and write words in such language as the Minister for Lands may direct; also provided that he becomes a naturalised British subject within five years of his selecting the land, failing which he will forfeit all his right, title, and interest in the land selected.

**What is an Alien?**

Any person who is not a British subject. For instance, Americans, Frenchmen, Germans, Swedes, Italians, Russians, &c.

**When can an Alien become Naturalised?**

After he has been at least two years in the Commonwealth of Australia, he may take the oath of allegiance, become a Britisher, and enjoy all the freedom and privileges appertaining thereto.

**Where must Applications for Land be Lodged?**

At the local Land Office.

**How far from the Railway is the Available Land?**

Most of the land is not far from existing lines. The policy of the Government, however, is to build light railway lines (as feeders to the main lines) to tap agricultural districts, and to anticipate settlement.

**Light Railway Lines Opening Large Areas.**

Some of these short lines which it is proposed to build will open up an immense area of good land.



**Crown Lands at Auction.**

Crown lands may be acquired in fee-simple by auction purchase in limited areas as town and suburban lots.

**Price.**

The minimum purchasing price for land bought at auction is 10s. per acre.

**Terms of Purchase.**

Terms up to ten years may be allowed, with interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

**What Assistance does the Government Give the Intending Settler?**

The Government issues a railway ticket at half the ordinary fare to the intending settler desirous of inspecting Crown land with a view of selecting an area not exceeding 5,120 acres. If the intending settler subsequently takes up a selection, subject to personal residence conditions, not exceeding 5,120 acres in area, the half-fare paid by him is refunded, and his family, self, ordinary household furniture and effects, agricultural implements, seed, one dray, and one set of harness are carried free to the railway station nearest to his selection.

**What Other Assistance?**

Special reduced rates are granted for the carriage of building material, fencing wire, and two truckloads of live stock. Wire netting is also supplied on twenty years' terms at 5 per cent. per annum.

**Assistance to Obtain Water.**

If desired, the State will also sink wells on waterless country, spreading the cost over the total purchase price of the land over the term of lease.



**What is the Agricultural Bank?**

A Government Bank institution established, primarily, for the purpose of assisting new settlers and also agriculturists and graziers, to whom it makes advances on the security of freeholds, licenses, and leases from the Crown, for the purpose of making improvements on the land or for paying off liabilities, at 5 per cent. per annum, repayable in twenty-five years or at any time at the option of the borrower.

**What Security is Required?**

The applicant for an advance must give a first mortgage on his holding. The bank advances 12s. in the £1 on the total value of the land and improvements.

**When is it Repayable?**

For the first five years only simple interest is charged at 5 per cent. per annum. After five years the borrower must begin to redeem his advance at the rate of £4 0s. 3d. half-yearly for each £100 borrowed, inclusive of interest, until the whole has been paid.

**Can the Settler Borrow Money to Buy Stock?**

Yes. The Agricultural Bank will advance 12s. in the £1 of the total value of the land and improvements for the purpose of purchasing stock, machinery, or implements the selector desires to purchase, or for relieving the liability on the holding.

**Can an Alien Obtain an Advance?**

Yes, provided he obtains a certificate to the effect that he can read and write words in such language as the Minister for Lands may direct; also provided he becomes a naturalised British subject within five years of his selecting the land.



**Workers' Dwellings Act.**

Under the provisions of this Act the Government make advances, on easy terms of repayment, for the purpose of enabling persons of small incomes to erect dwelling-houses as homes for themselves and their families. The applicant must show that his income does not exceed £200 per annum, and that he is not the owner of a dwelling-house in Queensland or elsewhere.

**Freehold Farms.**

Plenty of good freehold farms change hands from time to time in Queensland at from £3 to £20 per acre. Settlers not desirous of taking up Government land can easily be suited privately.

**What is the Nature of the Soil?**

It varies with the locality. All of the Northern and Eastern scrub lands are intensely fertile with vegetable mould. The Darling Downs contains 4,000,000 acres of magnificent black soil, principally decomposed basalt. The soil in the Maranoa district is lighter and more suited to wheat-growing and vines. These descriptions apply pretty generally to the whole of Queensland.

**Who are the most Successful Farmers?**

Those who carry on mixed farming, such as dairying, agriculture, sheep, pig and poultry raising, horticulture and bee-farming, &c.

**Do many of the Farmers Keep Sheep?**

Yes; many of them now go in for lamb-raising on lucerne. There are also a number of selectors who have sheep on areas of from 640 to 4,000 acres.

**Is Dairying Increasing in Queensland?**

Yes, every day; and nearly all the dairy farmers are independent men.



**How much Milk was Obtained in 1912?**

82,977,730 gallons. Quantity utilised for making butter, 68,346,866 gallons; for cheese, 4,149,655 gallons; for condensed milk, 2,136,806 gallons; sold for domestic purposes, 3,339,340 gallons; and 5,005,063 gallons used on farms.

**How did these Dairymen Begin?**

Most of them began in a very small way, buying a cow now and again as they could afford it.

**Were they all Small Farmers?**

Yes, for the most part. The larger farmers have also taken up dairying in addition to wheat, maize, barley, lucerne, and oat growing.

**What was the Butter Production in Queensland in 1912?**

30,307,339 lb., valued at £1,512,210.

**Cheese, 1912?**

3,947,615 lb., valued at £115,386.

**Condensed Milk made in 1912?**

7,923,381 lb., valued at £167,273.

**What will a Good Average Cow Earn?**

From 15s. to 30s. per month.

**What is the Price of a Good Cow?**

From £5 to £8. Of course some well-bred cows fetch a much higher figure.

**What is the Class of Dairy Herd in Queensland?**

Dairy stock have been imported to Queensland from the principal herds of the world, and a splendid class of cow is now in use, comprising the following breeds:—Milking Shorthorn, Ayrshire, Holstein, Guernsey, and Jersey.



**How many Cows does the Average Farm Carry?**

It all depends on the size of the holding. There are many large properties in Queensland milking several hundred cows daily throughout the year. The average herd is about 20, but many farmers milk from 80 to 150 daily.

**How many Cows could you Carry on 160 Acres?**

With good land, mixed farming, and by growing crops and conserving fodder, you could carry 30 to 40 at a low estimate. Some 160 acres cleared scrub farms carry 70 to 80 cows.

**Monthly Cheques.**

Suppliers to the factories are paid monthly by cheque, and some draw £100 and over per month for milk and cream.

**Pigs.**

Pig-raising is now considered to be a part of dairying, and is very profitable. The climate is particularly suited to pigs, and no housing is required.

**Pig Farms.**

On some holdings large mobs of young pigs are grazed on barley or alfalfa (lucerne), and topped up in batches in large sties.

**Market for Pigs.**

There is a certain market for pigs in Brisbane, Toowoomba, &c., where there are bacon-curing establishments.

**Wheat.**

Wheat is sown (late maturing varieties) in March and April, and (quick maturing varieties) in May, June, and July. Harvesting extends from October to early in December.



**Where Wheat is Principally Grown.**

In Southern Queensland. It can also be grown in the Central-western districts of Queensland.

**Wheat Yield.**

Crops of 20 to 30 bushels to the acre are commonly reaped in the best wheat-growing districts of Queensland. Forty bushels per acre have often been obtained in individual instances.

**Maize.**

Maize is planted in July and August right up to January, and is fit for harvesting in 120 days. It can be grown all over Queensland, where the rainfall is sufficient. Two crops a year are possible in sub-tropical scrub and coastal country.

**Maize Yield.**

Immense yields of maize, from 40 to 80 bushels per acre, are frequently obtained on the rich scrub lands.

**Barley.**

Barley does particularly well on the Darling Downs, where the quality of the crop for malting purposes is held by English experts to equal the best Hungarian. Crops of from 30 to 40 bushels are frequent in a good season.

**Sugarcane.**

Sugarcane growing is carried on along the coastal area from Brisbane northwards. It is planted from January to June; 994,212 tons of sugarcane were produced in 1912.

**Price Paid for Cane.**

Prices for cane vary according to its sugar-producing properties and the locality in which it is grown. These, however, range from 20s. to 27s. per ton. Crops of from 40 to even 70 tons per acre have been obtained in the North.



**Hay.**

Hay averaged about  $1\frac{3}{4}$  tons to the acre for the last twenty years. Individual crops yield much heavier results.

**Potatoes.**

Both English and sweet potatoes give heavy yields.

**A few of Queensland's Products for 1912.**

Wool (in grease) .. ..	136,878,270 lb.
Frozen and preserved meats	199,307,950 "
Bacon and Hams .. ..	12,437,019 "
Maize .. ..	2,524,371 bus.
Wheat .. ..	1,975,505 "
Barley .. ..	146,847 "
Sugarcane .. ..	994,212 tons.
Sugar manufactured .. ..	113,060 "
English potatoes .. ..	16,386 "
Sweet potatoes .. ..	10,913 "
Hay .. ..	119,867 "
Oranges .. ..	319,544 bus.
Grapes .. ..	3,317,364 lb.
Wine .. ..	54,627 gals.
Bananas .. ..	1,139,404 bunches.
Pineapples .. ..	679,646 doz.
Mangoes .. ..	111,852 bus.
Strawberries .. ..	163,786 quarts.
Apples .. ..	15,904 bus.
Papaws .. ..	24,652 doz.
Peaches .. ..	34,108 bus.

**Lucerne or Alfalfa.**

This is one of the best crops a farmer can grow in Southern Queensland. Once planted, it lasts from seven to ten years.



**Lucerne Crops.**

The roots of lucerne have been known to penetrate the soil for a depth of 30 ft. In a good year five to six cuttings can be obtained. Ten cuttings per annum are often obtained around Laidley, Southern Queensland.

**Can a Man get any Crop with his First Ploughing?**

Yes. Wheat or Maize.

**What First Crop can be got off Scrub Land?**

The method is to fell the scrub, and, after it has dried, put a fire through it. Maize is then put in with a hoe between the stumps. Some crops up to 85 bushels per acre have been garnered in this way.

**State Agricultural College.**

There is a State Agricultural College at Gatton, South Queensland, where students can undergo a three years' training at a cost of under £30 per annum.

**Are there any other State Experimental Farms?**

Yes. At Hermitage, near Warwick; Roma, South-western Queensland; Warren, near Rockhampton; Gindie, near Emerald; Kairi, Atherton district (North Queensland); and at Kamerunga, near Cairns (North Queensland); Sugar Experiment Station and Laboratory, Mackay (North Queensland); and experimental plots in all the principal sugar districts.

**House and Buildings.**

At first a farmer generally erects a rough, cheap building of materials cut on the place at a cost of a few pounds, and when matters improve puts up a more suitable dwelling.



**Where can Building Materials be Obtained?**

Iron and wood can be obtained in any part of Queensland. Competition among the timber merchants is so keen that timber can be procured at a small cost. A small comfortable cottage can be built for about £100 upwards.

**Do Droughts Often Occur?**

The last drought was in 1902, and even then there were parts of Queensland not affected by it. Droughts do not, as a rule, affect the whole country, and with extended railway communication relief country will be available.

**Recuperative Power of the Land.**

The recuperative power of the land is marvellous. A fortnight after summer rain (following a dry spell) the country is waving with grasses. Owing to the mild climate, the growth is phenomenal.

**Local Markets.**

Farmers can readily dispose of all they can grow in the local markets, where competition amongst buyers is keen.

**Southern Markets.**

There is a certain market in the South for all Queensland produce.

**Oversea Markets.**

A certain market for wool, hides, butter, cheese, frozen meat, and other products exists in Great Britain and Europe. Trade with the United States and Canada is developing. There are splendid openings for trade with Java, China, Japan, and the East generally.



**What is the Nature of the Trade with Asia?**

Cattle, horses, bones, hoofs, leather, butter, cheese, fodder, fruits, glue pieces and sinews, barley, oats, wheat, bran, pollard, flour, hay, chaff, honey, refined animal fats, manures, bacon and hams, beef, mutton, pork, other meat, milk concentrated and preserved, potatoes, skins and hides, tallow, wool.

**Horses.**

There were 674,573 horses in Queensland in 1912. A large remount trade is now done with India, Java, and the East.

**What Parts of Queensland are the Best for Cattle?**

Cattle do well all over Queensland, and especially on the Eastern coast lands and the North.

**What Number of Cattle are there in Queensland?**

5,210,891 for 1912.

**Where do Sheep Thrive Best?**

On the great central plains of Western Queensland, and in the country west of the Dividing Range.

**Number of Sheep in Queensland.**

20,310,036 for 1912.

**Increase of Sheep for Ten Years.**

11,917,992.

**What was the Value of the Wool in 1912?**

£5,561,000.

**What was the Value of the Imports and Exports in 1912?**

Imports (oversea only), £7,456,917; Exports (oversea only), £9,209,454; total, £16,666,371.



**On what Area could a Man Profitably Grow Wool?**

On a grazing farm of 20,000 acres, with a capital of £4,000, he could make a net income of £600 to £1,000 a year.

**Are there Larger Areas than this?**

Some of the stations carry from 100,000 to 200,000 sheep, and are over 1,000 square miles in area. One is 5,000 square miles in area.

**Mining Employees.**

There are 12,738 men employed in and around mines in Queensland.

**What is the Ordinary Rate for Unskilled Labour in Mines?**

From 8s. 3d. to 13s. per shift of eight hours.

**At what Age should a Miner Come to Queensland?**

Between 20 and 40 years.

**What could a Practical Miner do in Queensland?**

He could get work in a mine or prospect the country in search of mineral.

**What is the Aggregate Area of the Mining Fields Proclaimed Open?**

78,073 square miles.

**What was the Amount Paid in Wages to Miners for all Minerals in 1912?**

£1,499,600.

**What was the Total Output of Gold from Queensland Mines to the end of 1912?**

17,707,939 fine oz.

**What was the Total Value of this Output?**

£75,218,495.



**What was the Total Value of Minerals other than Gold won from Queensland Mines to the end of 1912?**

£28,690,642.      Grand total, all minerals,  
£103,909,137.

**Miner's Right.**

On payment of 5s. a year any man can obtain a miner's right authorising him to mine for minerals on any Crown lands.

**Rewards for Discovery of New Goldfields.**

On certain conditions, rewards, not exceeding £500 in one instance, and not exceeding £1,000 in another, are given by the Government for the discovery of new goldfields.

**Prospecting.**

Prospectors for tin in the North—chiefly about Herberton—do fairly well.

**Claims.**

The holder of a miner's right may by himself or his agent take up and hold any number of claims or shares in such claims, provided that such claims or shares are duly worked and represented by the prescribed number of men.

**Seasons.**

The spring commences in September, and the summer ends in February. The winter climate is perfect.

**Religious Freedom.**

There is no State church in Queensland. All religious denominations are on an equality, and complete religious liberty prevails.

**Education.**

Education is free and compulsory.



**Expenditure on Education.**

£552,921 were spent by the State on education in 1912.

**State Schools.**

There are 1,165 State schools in Queensland, with a total enrolment of 113,543 scholars, and 2,857 teachers.

**Total Schools, including State Schools, 1912.**

1,442 schools, with an average daily attendance of 90,996 scholars.

**Country Schools.**

There are excellent State schools situated throughout the country districts of Queensland.

**Provisional Schools.**

Provisional schools are established wherever necessary.

**Higher Educational Institutions.**

Six High Schools (free), 16 Technical Colleges, 10 Grammar Schools (boys and girls), a School of Mines at Charters Towers (North Queensland), and a University.

**Education in Sparsely-populated Districts.**

Travelling Government teachers periodically visit the more sparsely settled districts to arrange for the education of the children so circumstanced.

**Adult Vote.**

Every man and woman in Queensland over the age of twenty-one years is entitled to a vote.

**A Law-abiding Community.**

Queensland is one of the most law-abiding countries in the world.



**Orderliness of Crowds.**

The orderliness of large crowds is a remarkable feature of Australian life, and one which generally causes surprise on the part of the visitor. This orderliness is characteristic of Queenslanders.

**A Notable Fact.**

The morning after the assemblage of a crowd of 57,100 people on the opening day of the Brisbane Show in 1913 showed a complete absence of wrongdoing on the police charge-sheet.

**Election Crowds.**

There is no rowdy conduct during elections in Queensland. Women visit the polls and record their votes as easily as attending church.

**Queensland Railways.**

The Queensland Railways are the property of the State.

**How many Miles of State Railway are Open?**

4,577 miles to 9th July, 1913.

**Railway Receipts and Expenditure, 1913.**

Receipts	..	..	..	..	£3,318,752
Expenditure	..	..	..	..	2,148,991
					<hr/>
Net profit	..	..	..	..	£1,169,761

**Private Railways, 1913.**

Only 272 miles.

**What was the Value of the Gold produced in Queensland for 1912?**

£1,477,979 for 347,946 fine oz.



**Other Minerals.**

Silver, 569,181 oz. (£66,188); copper, 23,120 $\frac{1}{4}$  tons (£1,698,280); tin, 3,230 $\frac{1}{3}$  tons (£364,503); coal, 902,166 tons (£338,264); gems, £43,016; other minerals, 123,379 tons (£187,125).

**Total Mineral Production, 1912.**

£4,175,355.

**Public Revenue, 1912-13.**

£6,378,213.

**Public Expenditure, 1912-13.**

£6,372,097.

**Government Savings Bank, 1912.**

154,957 depositors had £8,008,337 to credit in the Government Savings Bank in 1912—an average of £51 13s. 8d. per head.

**Banks.**

Eleven banks held assets to the amount of £23,547,680 in 1912.

**Factories.**

There were in 1912 1,790 factories in Queensland employing 40,957 hands. The value of the plant and machinery is £5,443,153, and the value of the land and premises £3,491,991. Value of output, £18,785,606.

**Hospitals.**

There are eighty-two public hospitals in Queensland, besides numerous private ones.

**Shipping, 1912.**

2,015,615 tons entered.

2,024,328 tons cleared.

**Timber Sawn for 1912.**

163,827,478 superficial feet; valued at the mill, £1,327,482. Moulding, &c., £65,882; 825,847 sleepers, £82,624. In addition, at least an equal quantity was



used for bridges wharves, fencing, &c. Total value of industry, approximately, £2,500,000. The 258 saw-mills employed 4,753 hands.

### The Meat Industry.

In 1912 there were nineteen meatworks, which employed 3,568 hands during the season. Total value of all products, £3,743,178.

### Steamer Fares to Brisbane.

(From America, Canada, South Africa, and India.)

*Union Steamship Company of New Zealand, Limited.*

From San Francisco to Brisbane (Single) :—

First Saloon	..	\$215.12	(£44 16s. 4d.)
Second Saloon	..	\$132.56	(£27 12s. 4d.)
Third Class	..	\$85.4	(£17 14s. 4d.)

From Chicago to Brisbane (Single) :—

First Saloon	..	\$262.08	(£54 12s. 0d.)
Second Saloon	..	\$172.52	(£35 18s. 10d.)
Third Class	..	\$126.80	(£26 8s. 4d.)

From New York to Brisbane (Single) :—

First Saloon	..	\$280.08	(£58 7s. 0d.)
Second Saloon	..	\$188.52	(£39 5s. 6d.)
Third Class	..	\$142.80	(£29 15s. 0d.)

The above fares are subject to alteration without notice.

*Canadian-Australian Royal Mail Line.*

From Vancouver to Brisbane (Single) :—

First Saloon	..	\$215.12	(£44 16s. 4d.)
Second Saloon	..	\$122.56	(£25 10s. 8d.)
Third Class	..	\$85.4	(£17 14s. 4d.)

From Chicago to Brisbane (Single) :—

First Saloon	..	\$264.00	(£55 0s. 0d.)
Second Saloon	..	\$175.56	(£36 11s. 6d.)
Third Class	..	\$129.84	(£27 1s. 0d.)



*Canadian-Australian*—continued:

From New York to Brisbane (Single):—

First Saloon	..	\$282.00	(£58 15s. 0d.)
Second Saloon	..	\$185.44	(£38 12s. 8d.)
Third Class	..	\$142.80	(£29 15s. 0d.)

From St. Louis to Brisbane (Single):—

First Saloon	..	\$261.48	(£54 9s. 6d.)
Second Saloon	..	\$173.04	(£36 1s. 0d.)
Third Class	..	\$127.32	(£26 10s. 6d.)

From Montreal to Brisbane (Single):—

First Saloon	..	\$279.00	(£58 2s. 6d.)
Second Saloon	..	\$186.84	(£38 18s. 6d.)
Third Class	..	\$141.12	(£29 8s. 0d.)

All above rates are subject to alteration without notice.

*Children* (Canadian steamer).—Under 12 and over 5 years, half rate; under 3 years and over 2 years, quarter rate; one child, 2 years, free; others, quarter rate.

*Baggage*.—First Class passengers allowed 40 cubic feet, or 350 lb. free each adult; Second Class passengers allowed 20 cubic feet, or 175 lb. free each adult; Third Class passengers allowed 20 cubic feet or 175 lb. free each adult. On coastal steamer (First Class), 40 cubic feet; (steerage), 20 cubic feet. Excess baggage charged at the rate of 2s. 6d. (60 cents) per cubic foot Vancouver to Sydney; and 10s. (\$2.40) per ton of 40 cubic feet Sydney to Brisbane.

*Aberdeen Line*—

From Capetown to Brisbane:—

Saloon (Single)	..	From £32 upwards
Third Class (Single)		From £11 11s. to £15 15s.

*White Star Line*—

From Capetown to Brisbane (all one class):—  
Single fares from £17 6s. 6d.

*The Blue Funnel Line*—

From Capetown to Brisbane:—Fares (Single), £32.



*P. and O. Branch Service—*

From Capetown to Brisbane:—Fares (Single):  
 Third Class, from £16 5s. 6d., £18 7s. 6d., to  
 £20 9s. 6d.

*P. and O. Line—*

From Bombay and Calcutta to Brisbane (Single):—  
 First Saloon .. £41 16s. 0d. (Rupees 627)  
 Second Saloon .. £34 2s. 0d. (Rupees 512)

From Colombo to Brisbane (Single):—  
 First Saloon .. £38 10s. 0d. (Rupees 578)  
 Second Saloon .. £31 18s. 0d. (Rupees 479)

*B.I.S.N. Company, Limited—*

From Calcutta to Brisbane (Single):—  
 First Class .. .. Rupees 473  
 Second Class .. .. Rupees 289

(Allow rate of exchange 1s. 4d. for each rupee.)

Passengers maintain themselves awaiting train or steamer  
 at Sydney.

*Note.—All the above fares include the cost of travelling  
 from Sydney to Brisbane by one of the Queensland-bound  
 coastal steamers.*

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## Some Successful Queensland Farmers.

It will be noted that all the extracts from letters here given are from people who have come to Queensland from oversea (Australia and New Zealand excluded), and who are contented with the steps taken by them in becoming residents of Queensland. All the facts stated can be verified, a number of the experiences having been voluntarily supplied by the persons concerned a few years ago.

### **How Property worth £8,000 was Acquired.**

MR. GEORGE LOVEDAY, Cooby Creek, Darling Downs, writes:—

“ I arrived in Queensland when twenty-two years of age from Great Chishill, Essex, England. I worked as a general hand on stations for a number of years, and then made a start on my own by selecting 147 acres at £1 per acre from the Crown. I started farming, and in five years increased my holding to 500 acres by further selecting. The proceeds obtained from the land enabled me to go on further increasing my holding, which now amounts to 1,700 acres. I have reared a family of four, and have assisted in settling my two sons on the land. My holding and stock represent a value of £8,000, and have been acquired from working the land and not through speculation.”

### **Hard Work Obtains 2,400 Acres.**

MR. W. MOLONY, Goombungee, South Queensland, writes:—

“ After my arrival in Queensland forty-three years ago I worked at various occupations for a few years. Any man, whether tradesman or labourer, who is willing to work, will find his services eagerly sought after, at very good wages. I then selected 640 acres of good land, which became my property absolutely on selection. After a few years of hard



work and successful farming and dairying, I was able to select further areas, and also to make purchases of other farms, until now I have a total of 2,400 acres all my own and absolute freehold. In the district where I am situated I know a great number who made a start from very limited means—indeed, some of them on a few pounds only—and who are now people of independent means. Many started upon 80 acres or 160 acres, and by their own hard work and perseverance now hold from 600 acres to 2,000 acres of freehold land.”

*Golden Opportunities.*

He adds:—

“It is the opportunity which Queensland offers to acquire land and the liberality of its land laws that prompts me to recommend its suitability to people in search of a home and independence. The progress made by farmers and dairymen during the last ten or fifteen years has been very satisfactory indeed, as is evidenced by the many comfortable homes that adorn the farms. Queensland has a sunny climate, and the absence of severe winters renders it unnecessary to either rug or stable cattle during that season. The natural grasses are usually sufficient for the feeding of both horses and cattle, though a wise farmer will have without much trouble a good store of hay and other feed. Should this short statement be the means of inducing any old-country people to try their fortunes here, they will never regret it.”

**A German Settler Lands with 21s.; now worth over £4,000.**

Statement by C. F. SCHELBACH, Roadvale:—

“I am a native of Germany. I left there in 1877 when nineteen years of age, and arrived in Moreton Bay in a sailing ship, and have lived in Queensland ever since (thirty years). I landed with 21s. in my pocket, and unable to speak English. My first work was splitting timber and fencing at 10s. per week and keep. I worked there (Rosewood) until I saved enough to repay my parents in Germany the £5 for my passage money, and to pay the first rent and survey fee for the selection on which I am still living. In 1880 I married an



English girl, and we have had nine children, seven of them still alive. I am now the owner of 567 acres of first-class land and about 140 head of cattle, and a number of working horses, pigs, and fowls; also vehicles and farm machinery. The whole value of it is over £4,000. My two eldest sons are now farming on their own account. Queensland is a fine country—in fact, it is one of, if not the best, countries under the sun.”

### **£2 of Capital Eventuates in 660 Acres of Property.**

MR. JAMES MIOT, The Cedars, Boonah, writes:—

“I sailed from Broomielaw, Glasgow, in the barque ‘Toowoomba,’ on the 3rd December, 1872, and landed in Brisbane in the end of March, 1873, with £2 in my pocket. I went to the Immigration Depôt, and stayed there three days, when I got a situation on a station with my wife as cook and myself as wood-and-water joey. Stayed there two years, and left with £70, when I went to another cattle station, and afterwards to Dugandan. Selected 160 acres there, and started farming. I have now increased the area of my property to 660 acres.

“Now a man with £2 capital in the old country would remain a poor man all his life. I knew plenty of tenant farmers in Scotland with a capital of from £500 to £1,000 going on from year to year, and only making a living through high rents and foreign competition. If those men were here, they would be independent in from ten to twenty years.

“I have no hesitation in saying that Queensland is one of the best countries in the world for a poor man.”

### **Landed with 5s. in his Pocket. Saving at the Rate of £100 a Year for 22 Years.**

MR. J. T. HOOPER, Hampstead, advises as follows:—

“I left the Isle of Wight on 11th August, 1862, and landed in Moreton Bay in December, 1862, with 5s. in my pocket. Began work in Queensland as assistant stockman. In 1876 I had saved £200, and invested in land in the Dugandan Scrub. I first put 6 acres under corn, and the next year 16



acres. In these days, with railways, telegraph, improved agricultural machinery, intending settlers have an easy time compared to the days when we had to cart our stuff 28 to 40 miles on unmade roads. I felled on an average from 10 to 15 acres of scrub every year for seven years, took off two crops, and put it out to pasture. Ten years afterwards I started breaking up with the plough on the land first cleared. There were 250 acres in this property, and here I remained for twenty-two years, and during this period I reared and educated a family of eight children, and in addition saved on an average £100 per year for these twenty-two years. In 1893 I purchased an additional 350 acres. On the properties thus acquired I settled my four sons, who are all doing well. I may state that I made it a practice to pay my sons a regular wage from about sixteen years of age. In 1887 I netted £500 out of a total of £850 worth of produce sold in that one year. I am contented with the position that I have attained in this State, and do not see anything to prevent others doing even better."

### **Satisfied with his Prospects.**

Statement by MR. W. G. CHATHAM, Wolverley, Warwick:—

"With reference to Queensland as a country for a man of means to settle in, I beg to state that I have been in Queensland for six years, for most of which time I have been engaged in farming pursuits. At first I had but indifferent success owing to bad seasons then prevailing, since which I have had much better results, and consider this part of Queensland well adapted for combined farming, grazing, and dairying, particularly dairying; and I am of opinion that, given a fair run of seasons, I am in a fair way to improve my position, and can express myself as satisfied with my prospects."

### **20 Years of Farming.**

Statement by MR. THOS. BRAITHWAITE, Inglefield, Warwick:—

"I have been in Queensland for twenty years, farming continuously all the time. I have been fairly successful, and I consider it a country suitable for farming—either stock-



raising, dairying, or green production. I consider it a good country for a man to come to, provided the man is the right stamp of man to go on the land."

### **Entering a Period of Great Advancement.**

MR. HAROLD M. MAY, Englebourne, Warwick, says:—

"I left the South Hams district of Devonshire, England, in 1892, and have been engaged in agricultural pursuits on my own account here for the past fourteen years. I am well satisfied with Queensland, both from a commercial and a residential point of view. This State offers opportunities of advancement in many walks of life, but especially in land matters, which are not available in the old country. We are entering on a period of great advancement, and any new-comer who is steady and industrious, and takes time to acquire local experience before investing his capital, cannot very well fail to get on."

### **Good Agricultural Prospects.**

MR. T. V. LEVINGE arrived in Queensland from Ireland in June, 1907, and since that time has been engaged in agricultural pursuits on a small farm (60 acres) near Warwick; and, as far as his experience goes, is well satisfied with the agricultural prospects of that district.

### **Successful Grazing Farmers.**

MR. ROBERT GRIEVE, of Summerhope, in the Roma district, states:—

"I am a native of Dumfriesshire, Scotland. I came to Queensland in 1883, with a family of six sons and three daughters. Three years after arriving in Queensland I bought a share in Cooina Station, near Roma, and went in for sheep-raising.

"I afterwards sold out, and selected the country now known as Summerhope, Roma district, and continued sheep-breeding.

"Two of my sons have selected grazing country in this district, fenced it in, stocked it, and are now in a fair way of becoming successful grazing farmers.

"I am quite contented with the step taken by me in becoming a resident of Queensland."



### What a Lincolnshire Man says.

MR. J. H. BUTTERS, Sunnyside, Crow's Nest, gives his experience:—

“I am a Lincolnshire man. After twenty years' residence in this part of Queensland. I am in a position to give a fair opinion of its capabilities, and am perfectly satisfied that I made it my home. My health gave way in England, and doctors advised a residence in Australia or New Zealand. On landing, I was advised ‘not to go on the land at first, but get into the Toowoomba district and take employment for a year, to get experience, as the conditions of farming are so different to England.’

“In 1888, I selected 160 acres at 2s. 6d. per acre—about half scrub and half forest. Maize and potatoes were our principal crops until about seven years ago, when dairying came to the front, and has been the making of hundreds of farmers. The cream cheque comes in regularly every month.

“I myself have been handicapped by poor health, but to-day the farm that cost me £20 is worth nearer £2,000 than £1,000.

### *General Prosperity.*

“The greater part of the land in this district was taken up in 160-acre blocks, often by men with no capital. Now these men have comfortable homes, farms well stocked, and in many cases have bought more land and increased their holdings. Prosperity can be seen on every hand. Of course, there are drawbacks, such as spells of drought; but, if the Queensland farmer would make the same provision that the English farmer has to do for every winter, he would come out all right. The climate in this district, as far as health is concerned, is just perfection, being on the Main Range and never too hot.

“Any young Britisher with pluck, not afraid of work or roughing it, need not be afraid to settle in Southern Queensland, for if he wishes to better his position he can do so.

“I consider Canada, where so many are going at present, not to be compared to Queensland.”



**What another Lincolnshire Man did with a Capital of £4.**

MR. FRED SMITH, of Virginia, Crow's Nest, was born at Asserby, a hamlet of Bilsby, Lincolnshire, England, and brought up on a farm. He became a farm foreman at the age of twenty-one years, and followed that occupation for eleven years; but, finding that there was only just a living and a few clothes to be made out of it, emigrated to Queensland, and landed there in January, 1900. He had a wife and five children, and when he landed had only £4 with which to start life in Queensland. He says: "I got work before I had been in Queensland a week, at 30s. per week (dam-making) and found. I worked on wages for the first five years until my two boys were old enough to select a homestead. We took up 160 acres each, and afterwards 160 acres each more. After five years, we were owners of 320 acres apiece. I now hold 940 acres freehold and 247 acres leasehold, and have it stocked with all requirements—implements, horses, cattle, pigs, and fowls. My sons are also doing well, one of them renting from me 195 acres in addition to his 320 acres. If we had remained in England, I don't suppose we would have had £5 each."

**A Well-known Grazier's Opinion.**

THE testimony of JOHN MOFFAT, Esq., of Camoola Park, a well-known grazier in the Longreach district, is of more than ordinary interest. Mr. Moffat says:—

"There were never better opportunities than the present in Queensland for young men and women who have energy and ambition, and are not frightened of honest work. I came from Scotland when a baby with my parents (emigrants) during the fifties to Adelaide, South Australia. My father worked as a blacksmith, and afterwards as a carrier taking goods to the Victorian goldfields, and subsequently began farming in New South Wales. I had seven brothers and three sisters.

"I left home without a shilling, and took to shearing during the season, and did contract work at other times until I had enough money to select a half section (320 acres) in New South Wales. There I married, and in time increased



my area sufficiently to carry on sheep-grazing and wheat-growing. In time I sold out to good advantage, and came to Queensland, where I am now a grazier. My brothers are all employers of labour. I have reared and educated three sons and two daughters. If I were a young man now with my usual health, I would not be afraid to start life again under similar circumstances and present conditions. I attribute my success to perseverance and ambition, and using the proceeds judiciously. Australia is a good field for any industrious man or woman who sets his or her mind to honest work and tries to give satisfaction, as there are employments to suit nearly all classes of labour, as also for a man of moderate means, to take up a small farm in a suitable locality, especially after getting some experience in one of the State Agricultural Colleges. I have been in the State now fifteen years, and consider it a very good field for emigrants."

**What a 40 Years' Resident Thinks—Sends for his Three Brothers.**

*"Queensland, the Premier State for the Working Man."*

Statement by MR. THOS. SPENCE, Rosedale, Longreach:—

"I landed in West Australia over forty years ago, and, after travelling all over Australia, with the exception of South Australia, decided to remain in Queensland. I worked in various States, and came in 1885 to Queensland, where I have remained ever since.

"I am satisfied that Queensland is the best State of the lot for any honest working man, in proof of which I sent home to the old country for my three brothers. These, with their families, are now comfortably settled in Queensland, and doing well, and I have no hesitation in recommending Queensland to anyone desirous of getting on in life. My present occupation is that of a grazing farmer."



### **An Irishman's Eulogy of Queensland.**

MR. JAMES CONNOLLY, Oaklands, Crow's Nest, is a native of the "Island of Landlordism," and can speak with authority on some comparative advantages. He says:—

"In the first place the acquisition of Crown lands for farming purposes is so easy at the present time in Queensland, as compared with the 'Old Land,' that anyone who has a little cash need not waste his time on arrival here competing for the odd jobs about the towns, but may, with the information at his disposal and the railway facilities now in existence, immediately take up a piece of good agricultural land, and so be assured of a comparatively comfortable living from the very start." He points out the advantages offered to the intending settler by State assistance, for effecting improvements or purchasing stock, as offered by the Agricultural Bank.

#### *Climatic Advantages.*

He adds:—"Then take our climate (the finest in the world), and compare it with the much-talked-of Canada, or with the last winter I spent in the old land—six months frost, without one thaw—when here in mid-winter you will find farmers at work in shirt and trousers at 9 o'clock in the morning. Just try to realise the paradise the British dairyman would consider himself in could he allow his cows to roam about the fields night and day all through the winter with no protection, other than (in some cases) a rug thrown over them." He also points out to Irishmen contemplating emigration that two crops of potatoes can be raised in Queensland in a year. "Pig-raising is a business in which there is more than an ordinary living to be made."

### **Darling Downs Land Superior Soil to Anything in the World.**

MR. JOHN PATRICK GEANEY, of Mile End, Warwick, has spent forty-four years in Queensland as a farmer and grazier, and all his sons and daughters are married, settled on the land, and doing well. "Four years ago," says Mr. Geaney, "I took a trip to my native country, Ireland. From there I



travelled across to America, and was highly impressed with some of the country I saw there. Nevertheless, I consider Queensland, and particularly this portion (Darling Downs), superior to anything I saw in my travels."

### **No Farmer would Leave Queensland for the Old Country.**

#### *Room for Millions.*

MR. JAMES KEMP, of Yangan, writes:—

"After more than forty years' residence in the Yangan district as a practical farmer, I say by all means let the Government settle men of the right stamp on the land, not in dribblets, as in the past, but in ever-increasing thousands, and Queensland will speedily take her rightful position as the leading State in Australasia. The fact is that given such land as is the rule in this district, and assuming that the man who settles on the land is not afraid of work, then success is assured. No man in his senses, who knew what farming meant in the old country, would ever dream of leaving a farm in Queensland to occupy one in Scotland. The successful farmer here enjoys an experience of independence and general well-being that was altogether unattainable in the old land."

### **Queensland—the Right Place for a Steady Man.**

THE opinion of MR. PATRICK S. KELLY, Crow's Nest, is that Queensland is the right place for a steady man to prosper in, and he has no hesitation in saying it is second to none in the world. "When I arrived from Ireland in 1857," he says, "I had little or no means, and I am pleased to say that I am now an independent man. I have several sons, all of whom have secured land and are doing well."

### **A Very Large Family all Comfortably Settled.**

*"One of the Best Countries in the World."*

Statement by MR. THOS. WILLIAMS, Crow's Nest:—

"I arrived in Queensland in November, 1867, and settled on the Darling Downs. I secured a piece of land, sold out, and took up land at Crow's Nest, and commenced farming and grazing. I have a very large family, who are now in very



comfortable circumstances, some of whom have entered into business, and others have secured good agricultural homesteads. I am a fairly well-to-do man. I have no hesitation in saying that Queensland is one of the best countries in the world."

### **Success Easy to Industrious Men.**

MR. MATTHEW GLEESON, also of Crow's Nest, has a large family of sons who are settled on the land and in comfortable circumstances. "I arrived in this State from Ireland in 1859," writes Mr. Gleeson, "and on my arrival I secured a piece of land on the Darling Downs, and commenced farming and grazing, both of which proved very satisfactory. Any steady man can prosper in this State. A man that cannot get on in Queensland, where he has all the facilities imaginable, will not do so elsewhere."

### **No Other Country is like Queensland for a Man with Limited Capital.**

Statement of MR. JAMES DEERAIN, of Bromelton, Beaudesert, dairy farmer and grazier:—

"I was born in King's County, Ireland, in 1849, and arrived in Queensland in 1862. Followed cotton-growing successfully at Waterford, Lower Logan, for some years. Afterwards (in 1872) selected land at Bromelton. The area of my present selection is 300 acres. I turned my attention to maize and potato growing. Like all other new settlers, I had my ups and downs. About the fourth year maize was bringing a good price, and I had planted about 50 acres in a belt of scrub along the river bank. This was all planted with the hoe, and produced a very heavy crop—over 80 bushels to the acre. This can be verified by several of my neighbours, who had river frontages, and who were also fortunate. The next year I was able to take up 280 acres for my wife, besides purchasing a few dairy stock. I am now the owner of 1,600 acres of freehold property, well stocked and improved. My family are all on the land. Like other successful men on the land, my capital was very limited. My experience is that the good seasons more than counteract the bad ones. No other



country is like Queensland for a man with limited capital. I am pleased that I settled in Queensland, where I and, I think, 400 of my shipmates have all done well and have splendid homes."

### **"The Best Thing I Ever Did."**

MR. JOHN MURRAY, farmer and grazier, of Bromelton, Beaudesert, was born in Dublin in 1837, arrived in Queensland in 1861. Followed mining in the North and West, and in 1872 came South, and selected 320 acres at Bromelton, his present home.

"This I consider," writes Mr. Murray, "was the best thing I ever did. My present holding is 2,700 acres, part of which I have since given to my son, who is doing well also. I never regret coming to Queensland, and making my home here. I have always enjoyed the best of health in it, and after a residence of over forty years I am still of opinion that there is no country in the world which offers such splendid opportunities for anyone wishing to follow farming, grazing, or dairying pursuits."

### **How an Ayrshire Man Succeeded.**

Statement of MR. WILLIAM FERGUSON, farmer and grazier, Cedar Creek, Beenleigh:—

"I was born in Ayrshire, Scotland, and arrived in Queensland in 1857, under contract to grow cotton for the Manchester Cotton Company at Nerang. Afterwards selected land at Cedar Creek, where I have been engaged in grazing and general farming ever since. I consider Queensland an ideal country for both. I now hold the deeds of 2,000 acres of first-class country, highly improved, well stocked, and deriving a good income from dairying. I am now in every respect independent, and my family of ten are all doing well in various parts of the State, and would not leave it. Queensland is a most healthy country to live and prosper in."



**Opinion of a Resident of 47 Years.**

*“ No Greater Country on the Face of the Earth.”*

Statement by MR. JOHN CURTIS, President of the Middle Ridge Shire Council, Middle Ridge, Toowoomba:—

“ After an experience of forty-seven years in this country, during which I have reared a family of twelve, most of whom are now settled down in life, I am quite satisfied that there is no greater country than Queensland on the face of the earth. I speak from practical experience of agricultural life in Queensland. No finer opportunities await the emigrant in any part of the world than are to be found in this country.”

**Increase of Stock as Profit.**

MR. ANDREW GEDDES, of Balmoral, Yaamba, writes that he never regrets coming to Queensland, where he has brought up six sons and three daughters. He has been forty-six years in this district, and all his sons are settlers on the land. His experience is that people who settle on the land have a far better chance of saving money than those who remain in the towns. Most of the small selectors produce sufficient from dairying to keep themselves in rations, pay wages, &c., and then have the increase of their stock pretty well as profit.

**Satisfied with Queensland.**

MR. J. WOODWARD, of Warrill Creek, Ipswich, after an experience of farming, dairying, and sheep-raising in both Queensland and New Zealand, prefers the former country. He came to Queensland in 1895, and in a few weeks bought a farm of 400 acres as a going concern for £1,000. From the first week the farm paid its way, and a living was assured. As time went on, the income kept improving as his methods and cattle improved. “ Every year,” writes Mr. Woodward, “ I provided more winter food, and kept culling the dairy herd, eventually working into a good useful lot of cows. And what with the monthly cream cheque, pigs, surplus calves, and springers, there was money to be banked monthly.”



### **A Snug Little Holding of 4,000 Acres.**

MR. A. McLAUGHLIN, J.P., of Burnside, Springsure, landed in Brisbane on St. Patrick's Day, 1866. Engaged in cotton-growing in West Moreton until 1869. Then followed station work and contracting in Springsure district for six years. Worked as a carrier with bullock teams from 1879 to 1884. Then selected "Burnside," his present holding, part of Cardbeign Sheep Station, where he now resides, engaged in mixed farming. He writes:—"I can strongly recommend Queensland to anyone wishing to make a home, but would not recommend taking up a small area in this district. In my opinion, stock must be the leading line on a selection.

"My native birthplace is County Derry, Ireland, and I am proud to say that I have a family of twelve healthy children all engaged on the homestead, which consists of 4,000 acres."

### **Never Regretted Coming to Queensland.**

MR. J. W. WESTCOTT, Sandiford, near Mitchell, Maranoa district, is a native of Devonshire, England, and came to Queensland in the year 1882, being little more than seventeen years old. After spending four years connected with sheep on the Darling Downs, he came to the Maranoa district, and selected 160 acres near Mitchell. He has kept adding to that area, and now holds about 2,000 acres freehold, and 3,000 acres leasehold.

"I have gone in for mixed farming," writes Mr. Westcott, "but chiefly for sheep. I have never regretted coming to Queensland."

### **Started Without a Shilling.**

Statement by MR. R. CRUCE, Terror's Creek, North Pine:—

"I am well satisfied since coming to Queensland. I think it is the finest country in the world. I think that every man who goes on the land ought to be well satisfied. There are plenty of men I know who started without a shilling twenty or thirty years ago, and now they are independent. I inquired of a good many neighbours, and they all seem to be satisfied with Queensland."



### **A Family of Ten All Doing Well.**

“ I CAME to Queensland from Ireland forty years ago,” writes Mr. Edmond Quirk, Chinchilla, “ during which period I have engaged in various pursuits, such as farming, grazing, and dairy-farming. I have reared a family of ten children, all of age, doing well, and two of the oldest holding land adjoining me. I have spent about thirty years in the Chinchilla district, and I can sincerely say that I am thoroughly satisfied with my lot, and the step I took in coming to this State.”

### **From Stockman to Stockowner.**

MR. RICHARD NEAGLE, Gaylong, Capella, states:—

“ I arrived in Queensland in September, 1882, and since then I have been engaged at the following occupations:—Stockman, contractor, miner, and grazing farmer. I have found all the above occupations satisfactory, more especially grazing farming, which I started about sixteen years ago, principally in sheep. For land settlement there is no place better suited, or more profitable, than Queensland.

“ At the present time I hold a selection of about 12,000 acres, with 7,000 sheep, and about 50 head of cattle and horses.”

### **Arrived in Queensland with Sixpence—Now a Well-to-do Farmer.**

*(Reprinted from the “ Toowoomba Chronicle,” of 7th October, 1911.)*

One of the greatest identities in the Clifton district is Mr. Maas H. Hinz, J.P., typical pioneer, and one whose industry and perseverance have done much to push on that busy farming place, Clifton. Like many other of the old residents there, he has seen the Clifton Back Plains develop from sheep and cattle country into one large farming community. How the scenes have changed during the regime of these sturdy old pioneers! Instead of hearing the crack of the stockwhip or the bleating of sheep on the plains, they now hear the merry laughter of school children wending their way



to school from the many happy farms that are dotted here and there around the Clifton township. Mr. M. H. Hinz was born in Holstein, Germany, in January, 1841. After leaving school he worked as a farm labourer. Left the Fatherland for Queensland on 28th May, 1864, by the ship "La Rochelle," and landed in Brisbane on 6th September, the same year. On landing all he

*Possessed was a Solitary Sixpence!*

After residing two days in the depôt he secured a job with a farmer named Mr. R. Wilson, of Biley Creek, at 10s. a week. Subsequent to six months with Mr. Wilson, Mr. Hinz got another job on the construction work of the Ipswich-Toowoomba Railway line, and later on worked as a navvy on the Dalby and Warwick lines. In 1867, when wages were very low, he went across to the Burnett district, and took on shepherding on Coringa Station. He remained in that district until 1870, and then returned to the Toowoomba district, where he took up fencing and other contract work until 1872. The discovery of tin at Stanthorpe about this time attracted his attention, and he went there to try his fortune in the tin rush. On 30th December, the same year, he took up 760 acres at Back Plains, about ten miles from Clifton. Three or four months after selecting he started working his land. For twelve months his life was a lonely one. In December, 1873, he married, and, to use his own words, "the taking up of a farm and the securing of a good wife I can safely say were the two best things I ever did in my life." In 1875 he selected another 320 acres. When he secured the last block there were no less than thirty-two applicants. His luck was right in on that occasion. In 1877 he bought from a neighbour 160 acres; and in 1893, when the Clifton Estate was sold, he purchased 960 acres adjoining his own property. In 1900 he bought 160 acres from a man leaving the district, and shortly afterwards purchased another 760 acres of grazing land. It will thus be noticed that while working his farm land,



*By Hard Work and Indomitable Perseverance,*

he gradually increased his holdings. During the whole of the time he carried on mixed farming—dairying, maize and wheat growing, and sheep and horse breeding. He tells an interesting tale of the feeling regard which the squatter felt for the embryo settler of that day, and shudders to think of the fate that might have befallen him had a station gate remained unclosed whilst he footed the paths to the country now known as Back Plains. But he came and saw, and the magnificent range of buildings—to say nothing of the splendid homestead of Holstein Hill—furnish the sequel that he conquered! Mr. Hinz has not denied his services to the community in which he lives, for he is a magistrate of many years' standing, and was a member of the divisional board for twelve years, once occupying the position of chairman. He was also chairman of the local cheese factory, school committee, School of Arts, and several other bodies.

*Enjoying the Fruits of his Arduous Labours.*

His life has been an active as well as useful one, and it is his privilege now to enjoy the fruits of his arduous labours and early settlement. Mr. Hinz toured the continent of Europe in 1900, and visited the Paris Exhibition, as also the earlier scenes of his youth. He has reared a family of eight children, five girls and three boys. On January this year, on attaining the age of 70, he gave over the farm lands to his three sons, who are now working the property on the same lines as himself, while he and his wife and two daughters are living privately at Clifton. He and his good wife have worthily earned a rest, after putting in such good work in developing the district of Clifton.

**A Successful Turk—Started with a Shilling.**

(Reprinted from the "*Walsh and Tinaroo Miner*," 23rd  
December, 1911.)

A visit to the farm of Ferris Germanus (a Turk by birth, but now a naturalised British subject) is an object



lesson in what can be done by perseverance. Seven years ago he landed in Mareeba, in the Cairns hinterland (North Queensland), with only the proverbial shilling in his pocket. He selected the area of land he is now settled on (160 acres), about 2 miles above Mareeba, on a very pretty bend of the ever-flowing Barron River. Here, by dint of hard work, he has now made a home for himself and family. Corn, always a risky crop, was the mainstay for the first few years, but now he has learned that other crops pay much better. Still he has about 20 acres ploughed ready for corn, awaiting rain at the time of our visit. On an easterly slope experiments have been made in fruit-growing. Here are to be seen figs, olives, lemons, peaches, custard apples, grapes, pomoloes, papaws, mangoes, mulberries, &c. An interesting experiment, and a successful one, was grafting English figs on to a wild fig-tree. The difference between the fruit on this tree and the original English fig-tree is very marked. On the banks of the river is a sandy loam flat, and this is the market garden. Potatoes are growing right up to the water's edge in almost pure sand, as much as 7 lb. weight of potatoes being pulled from the one stalk. Mr. Germanus estimates that the acreage under cultivation has realised at the rate of 12 tons to the acre. Beans, melons, marrows, cabbage, tomatoes, egg-fruit, &c., are growing in profusion, and this notwithstanding that no rain has fallen since April. Pig-raising is a most profitable line, and this is recognised by Mr. Germanus. He has a very fine piggery, about 5 acres of ridgy country being enclosed with wire netting. The pigs are doing well, and should return a good profit. Mr. Germanus is putting in about 7 acres of sweet potatoes for pig feed. A crop of sweet spuds stood him in good stead early this year at the time of the stoppage of the traffic on the Cairns railway line. He found a ready sale for all he could grow, and sold about £40 worth in a fortnight. A few cows are kept, but this settler intends to confine himself to agriculture and pig-raising.



### Arrived with an Empty Pocket.

(Reprinted from "Brisbane Courier," 1913.)

MR. H. DENNING, in responding to the toast of "The Pioneers," at a banquet at Mount Tarampa, in the Lowood district (Southern Queensland), recently, said:—"It was now 35 years since he became a resident of the district. He arrived with an empty pocket, and on arrival found he was compelled to cut a road of 1½ miles through scrub to get to the boundary of his selection. He cleared 2 acres, and after six months harvested his first crop of maize and sweet potatoes. He hired a wagon, and took a load into a firm in Ipswich. For the maize he received 9d. per bushel, and the sweet potatoes realised sufficient to pay the hire for the wagon, leaving him nothing for his labour." He added: "He had seen selectors compelled to walk 4 or 5 miles for water, and carry it to their holdings in kerosene tins. Numerous times he had seen children waiting for their father's return with water so that they could quench their thirst. Those were the days," concluded Mr. Denning, "when the settlers required 'grit,' and he could truthfully say that they had abundance of it."

### New Settlers' Experiences.

(Reprinted from "Brisbane Courier," 11th December, 1912.)

MR. C. W. L. BRYDE, who has taken up a selection in the parish of Dambulla, near Lake Barrine, Atherton, North Queensland, is satisfied that his new home has been pitched in "the garden of Australia." He was born in Liverpool, England, and, adopting the sea as a profession, reached the position of chief mate. Several severe trips between Newcastle and Valparaiso with coal for the Chilian Government cooled off his ardour for the sea, and, faced with nervous breakdown, he was attracted to North Queensland. He took up his selection last March, and threw himself with enthusiasm into his new employment. Mr. Bryde says that the soil is extraordinarily rich, and it is quite clear that the



district has a great future. Permanent creeks abound everywhere, and on his holding there are seven streams carrying crystal water. Chokos, pumpkins, and piemelons, the seeds of which were dropped, grew wild, and the scrubs contain scores of passion-fruit vines. At present the timber does not pay to market, though it is only 8 miles from Kulara, on the Tolga-Johnstone line; but if the railway from this point to Mobo, *viâ* Lake Barrine, were constructed cedar patches and other timbers, such as red and white beech, kauri, and silky oak, would be made available. Mr. Bryde has seen the Richmond River, and he considers that the land in his neighbourhood is superior. But he states that it is of no use for anyone to go in for land there unless he is willing to rough it.

A VICTORIAN (Mr. Herbert C. West), who settled at Eurobin Park, Jondowaie, in the Dalby district (Southern Queensland), is evidently satisfied with his experiences in Queensland. Writing to the Department of Lands, he said:—"We have just had a delightful rainfall, and my lucerne, maize, and other green crops are looking well. This is a splendid district, and I am more than satisfied with my adopted country."

#### **A Successful Scotch Immigrant.**

MR. R. ADAMS ELLIOT, of "Glen Cavers," Nambour, North Coast Line, says that he arrived in Queensland from Scotland about two years ago (1911) with very little money in his pocket. Shortly after his arrival in Brisbane, however, he cabled to his friends in Scotland for some money. A small amount was sent to him, and this, together with what he had earned and saved in the meantime, enabled him to take up a farm consisting of 100 acres. He lost no time in planting the land with fruit trees and sugarcane. Success attended his efforts from the very beginning, and he is now reaping the fruits of his arduous labours. He says that he would not take £1,500 for his property, and his only regret is that he did not come out to Queensland twenty years ago.



**Started Cane-growing with £147.**

Mr. Robert P. Sneesby started sugar-growing on the Maroochy River, North Coast Line, with only £147. Four years ago he arrived from the Clarence River (N.S.W.), where he was a dairyman and maize-grower. He took up 80 acres on the Maroochy River, for which he paid £8 per acre. This he cleared and cropped, and then sold for £1,800. Then he purchased his present holding of 153 acres of dense scrub, the price paid therefor being £4 5s. per acre. Other expenditure—House, 18 ft. x 24 ft., £30; plough, £4 10s.; harrows, £4 10s.; scuffler, £2 12s.; hoes, mattocks, spades, &c., £1 10s.; 2 horses, £50; harness, £8; slide for cane haulage, £1; total, £102 2s.

Estimate per acre for getting land ready for first crop—Brushing, felling, burning, and clearing scrub, £4; holeing with mattock, £1 17s. 6d.; plants, £1; planting, &c., £1; chipping (3), £3 15s.; total, £11 12s. 6d.

Last year (1912) he cut 215 tons of cane, and his crop of maize yielded 450 bushels. From 12 acres of cane this season he expects to harvest 300 tons. The contract for cutting cane and haulage by punt across the river entailed an expenditure of 6s. 9d. per ton. Mr. Sneesby has also a dairy herd of twelve, consisting of grade Ayrshires and Shorthorns. Regularly every week he sends 13 gallons of cream to the Caboolture Butter Factory. A dairy and separator is also established on the farm. About 6 acres have been planted with bananas, 2 acres with pineapples, and 1 acre with citrons.

**Another Successful Sugarcane Grower.**

One of the most successful growers in the Johnstone River district (N.Q.) is Mr. David Hunter, of Goondi. Prior to starting cane-growing six years ago, he was overseer of labour for the Colonial Sugar Refining Company at Goondi. He started with very little capital, but the terms on which the Colonial Sugar Refining Company sold him land were so reasonable that he had no difficulty in not only meeting his engagements, but also making a profit out of his labours.



Good cultivation and manuring with mill refuse were the reasons for his success. *His first season's crop in 1906 yielded 1,820 tons, the net profit therefrom, after paying all liabilities, being 3s. 4d. per ton. In 1907 he cut 1,910 tons, and realised a net profit of 8s. per ton; in 1908, 1,861 tons, net profit 10s. 11d. per ton; in 1909, 2,134 tons, net profit 11s. 6d. per ton; in 1910, 92 acres yielded 2,832 tons, net profit 12s. 5d. per ton.* His average yield per acre for six years was 28 tons. In addition to mill refuse, he used green and dry manures to fertilise his land. He paid his permanent field workers 30s. per week and found. Yields for 1911-12:—1911: 90. acres, 2,423 tons; 1912: 64 acres, 1,365 tons. The best yields per acre were 43 tons in 1910 and 40 tons in 1911.

## AN INTERVIEW.

THE following interview with MR. J. EDMISTON, a selector of Alton Downs, near Rockhampton, who, besides being an experienced colonial farmer, is one whose opinion and statements may be regarded as being absolutely reliable, should prove useful to intending emigrants. Although Mr. Edmiston's experience has been chiefly in Central Queensland, his remarks apply equally to other parts of the State:—

### *Good Prospects.*

“Do you think there is a good prospect for anyone coming to Queensland?” was the first question asked him.

“I think there is a splendid prospect for people coming here,” he promptly replied. “If they come to go on the land and start farming, there is every likelihood that men willing to work and to learn the style of farming suited to this country will do well for themselves, much better than they are doing in the old country.”

### *What a Labouring Man can do.*

“What could a labouring man make at farming here?”



“ He could easily earn about £200 a year at it. I have made that myself. I had experience on a farm at home, but that is not absolutely necessary.”

*Farming for New Settlers.*

“ Do you think farming is the best thing for new settlers to turn to in this country? ”

“ Certainly. In fact, I would not advise people to come here to settle in the towns. They should come prepared to begin farming at once, or to make preparation for starting a farm of their own.”

“ What kind of farming is best in your opinion? ”

“ I would recommend a man to take up dairy farming. Cows can be bought for about £4 to £7 each. Then you can buy good dairy land for about £1 per acre. Of course, this does not apply to the Darling Downs, where the best land reaches high figures. You have long terms, about twenty years, to pay for your land, and the payments are not equal to a good rent in the old country. When a man has got his land he can grow plenty of feed for his cattle for the few months of the winter, when they have to be fed on account of the pastures being dry. During the rest of the year his cattle find their food in the natural grasses of his pastures.”

*Amount of Capital Required.*

“ What amount of capital should a man bring with him to begin farming? ”

“ A man could easily make a good start here with about £150. That money would be used for paying the first instalment on his land purchase, buying a few cows, and putting up his house. Of course, a pioneer doesn't spend much on his house at first, until he has made some money.”

*A Beginning.*

“ How did you begin? ”



“ I began with £100 about ten years ago. I have paid for my land some time since, and I reckon that at the present time I am worth about £2,000 in land and stock.”

“ Suppose an intending emigrant had very little capital?”

“ He could get assistance from the Agricultural Bank of the State Government, if he wished to begin straight away on the land; or he could buy land from the Government, and then put in some time with the neighbouring farmers, or in work wherever he could get it, and in this way save a little capital to enable him to begin on his own land.”

#### *Markets.*

“ What kind of market could he expect for his butter and other produce? ”

“ There is a splendid market always ready for his butter. Then all sorts of produce that can be grown in any country can be produced by the farmer in Queensland, and there is always a good market for it.”

#### *Produce.*

“ What other produce besides butter have you grown and marketed? ”

“ I have grown oats for hay, maize for horse and fowl feed, English and sweet potatoes, poultry, various kind of fodder plants, ground nuts, fruits, and other kinds of produce. On the Darling Downs and in the West Moreton and Southern districts large quantities of lucerne, wheat, and barley are grown.”

“ What kind of return do you generally get from your crops? ”



“ Sweet potatoes you may put down at about 40 tons per acre, sometimes more and sometimes less. Say they are worth £1 10s. to £3 a ton, that gives you £60 to £120 an acre. Then English potatoes in this district average about 5 tons to the acre, and at £6 a ton the yield is £30 per acre. Then I have grown lucerne and several kinds of millet. The Hungarian and French millets are splendid cattle feed and chick feed. I have grown ground nuts, which yield about a ton to the acre, and sell for 3d. per lb., equal to £28 per acre.”

*Variety of Produce.*

“ You have grown quite a variety of produce, have you not? ”

“ Yes, I have. That is one of the great advantages of this country. All the tropical fruits grow wonderfully here, and many people I know are making a living from even 2 or 3 acres of land. A friend of mine close to Rockhampton is making a good living from about 3 or 4 acres of pineapples.”

*How He Came Out to Queensland.*

“ In what way did you come out to Queensland? ”

“ I came out as an emigrant on board one of the British-India line of steamers, and all the cost of my passage was £1.”

*Never Regretted It.*

“ Have you ever regretted leaving the old country? ”

“ Never. I have had no drawbacks whatever that would alter my opinion about leaving my old home in Scotland. I come from Lanarkshire, but I would not return there to live for any amount of money.”



*Why He Came.*

“ How did you come to emigrate to Queensland? ”

“ I saw advertisements about Queensland and its cheap land. One could not get particulars about the country at that time. We had just to risk it, and trust the Queensland Government in a general way, and hope that all would turn out right.”

*For fuller information in regard to the resources, modes of land selection, and general description of Queensland, see the booklet, entitled “Pocket Queensland.”*

26 JULY, 1913.

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By Authority: ANTHONY JAMES CUMMING, Government Printer Brisbane







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